THE NEW YORK SUN. Published Daily, (Sundays excepted, on which no unious whatever is received), at the Old Sun huldings, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, and a No. 228 Broadway, foomer of Broadway, Park low and Ann street, under the American Museum. The Daily Sun is delivered by Carriers, to sub-eribors in New York City and vicinity, as BIX AND A QUARTER CENTS PER WEEK.

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Address "THE SUR,"

Corner Fulton and Researchess, New York

EMPLOYMENT-Female. DONNET FRAME MAKERS AND MIL-liners wanted—to buy Reynold's patent bound frame spring book, a new article for the manufacture of lace frome: it are platf ortion and time. Call and be obsyluced at R. T. WILDE & CO., 201 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK-GIRL WANTED TO Ten a Lager Bier fieloon, and help do the housework of a small family. German girl preferred. Call at No. 184 West 42d street. 18,109,3

HOUSEWORK-GIRL WANTED TO DO general housework. Apply 235 Front st. 18,154,3 MUSIC.-WANTED A SMART, ACTIVE gri that understands music, in a small family a persona; one that is willing to make herself sor GERVANTS-FEMALE SERVANTS Want ed every day, in good situations; good wages; girls at ley landed, small girls, at the largest institute and Home, conducted by a respectable lady, 134 Eleventh 18, 136, 3

SEWING MACHINES—WANTED PER-sons who wish to take lessons on Singer's sawing matchine Terms casy, and practice on all kind of work. Also good sewers to learn the pantaloon trade. Enquire at No. 39 Delaucey st., 1st floor. 19,169,34ac SEWING MACHINE—WANTED LADIES by leaving machines, and practice the Wilson's and other sewing machines, and practice till estimate on shop work, all the runges and every part learned perfect and recommended to places when learned forms \$1. Also sewing machines for sale and to leach, at 117 Allon st., near Delancey.

18.16,24se

SEWING MACHINES - WANTED, LA dies to 'earn to operate on Singe'r, and Wheeler & Wilson's, and Howe's swing machines. Terms for all, fron \$1 to \$2. All kinds of sewing machines to let at 312 Henry st. 15,113,24ac SEWING MACHINES-WANTED LADIES b learn to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's improved rewing machines, by one of the eldest, experienced operators in the city; tanget all kind of stitching, benuming, felling, tucking gaages, and thorough management of the sewing machines perfectly, and recommended to good places for 31. Those wanting end operators can be supplied at 456 Canal structure of the store.

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SOLDIERS - WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for U. S. Army, 300 active men. Pay from \$11 to 329 per month, with board, clothing, &c. Apply at the wincipal rendesyous, 25 Chatham st. fell 34ac105

### BOARD AND BOOMS! BOARDING -SINGLE AND MARRIED

and hoard. Also a few respectable young factor. Call at 190 West 98th et, oor. Wh eve. 180 9440 194 BOARDING-A FEW RESPECTABLE O A R D A young men can be assessmedated with good board rooms and a warm perior, by applying at 199 Chattery, next door to Barman's detaing core; also beauting accommodated.

[20] Machine accommodated.

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roung men can be accommedated with good board of pleasant rooms; also gentlemen and their wives BOARD-A FEW TOUNG MEN CAN BE accommodated with good beard and pleasar seems also a low young ladies, at 45 Second avons Care and dages pees the door.

ODGINGS 10 CENTS - CLEAN AND Acquatortable single and double beds 10 and 12 counts a night; single recess 15 to 17 counts; gentleman and yies 27 to 170 counts. Good full meals, including dessort, 17 courts, at 46 Lispenard et, near Broadway. Watchmen all insight and lodgings at all hours. leds 24c-213

# PERSONAL NOTICES:

BOUNTY LAND-SOLDIERS', SAILORS Dand widows' claims for bounty land, pensions, &c., successfully prosecuted by the subscriber in all cases where a valid claim arists. Farficular attention given to suspended claims. UALVIN W. MITH. Southers cor of Chambers and Chatham etc., for \$24ac^130 BOUNTY LANDS, &c.—SOLDIERS, Salien and others, who have served in any of the wars, can obtain their warrants by applying at 32 Nassau et, below Fulton, D. S. BROWNE, Attorney for United States claims.

DENSION—WIDOWS DRAWING PEN-sions under set of Feb. 3d, 1803, or June 3d, 1803; and widows whose humbands have been killed or died in service, may hear semiciling to their advantanchy call-ing on the subscriber at the southeast corner of Chair-bers and Chatham es. OALVIN W. MILITE.

WHEREAS MY WIFE, MARTHA EVE.

LINE OHR, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provenation, this is to forbid all per sease trusting her on my account, as I will be responsible for ne dobe of his contracting. New York, Feb. 10th, 1861. JAMES D. OHR.

DICK'S ANTI-FRICTION MACHINE,
FOR FUNGHING, SHEARING,
AND PRESSING IRON, &c.,
LABOR-SAVING RESSING IRON, &c.,
LABOR-SAVING RACHINES IN THE WORLD.
Friction is all but done away with, next to no old
a required in running theme and no repairs are medand for years the largest mae the require less than
enchorse power for Shearing and Funching Iron, be
ome inch in thickness, with my perceptible effort, doing the work in the most size th and perries manner.
We refer to the ingrest and most inconstal estabminents in the country, to loarn the value of the
various machines packs and of DICK'S PATRIFF,
meh as COOVER S HEWFT, TONION, S. J.; COSALES
FIRM ENGLISH CO, Providency, R. L. J. R. & W. W.
COURSE, JANNE, SIRMS & CO., New York; W. IANCOURSE, JANNE, SIRMS & CO., See York; W. IANCOURSE, JANNE, SIRMS & C., and many other in EgyYork, New Register, Virginia, I floots, Georgia, Oblate, See, many of whom, after using them for three or four times their cost in grown to gitter,
All cruess presently attended to, and 1 increases the first
works.

EVENTS PROTHERS & CO.,

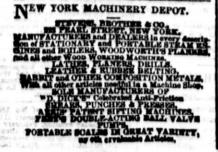
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NEW YORK MACHINERY DEPOT. STEVENS RECOTING & CO.

Byery description of stationary and percents stand percent suggests and hand lather, power and hand planers drifting and tenouing machines, dec; also circular and spright saw miles of various kinder, grain mile in great warlety. All for sale at the very lowest prices to the tenut.

PHIGH METALLIC PAINT-THE UN-Addressmand, agents for this invaluable paint, are pre-pared to supply the large class dealers at the lowest sannifacturer's prices. They warrant the article to be superior to my sold in this market, being fully 75 per costs, maket, my cold in this market, being fully 75 per costs, maket, my sold in this market, being fully 75 per costs, maket, my sold in this market, being fully 75 per painted with one cost of this paint will be kept per-daily dryf or many rouse—at about one-third the price / pure back—it is worth vastly more for all such pur-late.

STEVENS, BROTHER & CO.



# THE



NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1861.

FINANCIAL, &c.

NUMBER 8928

NEW YORK, Monday, Feb. 18, Business at the Board was light today with lower prices in New York roads, while the Wester shares are firmer. The strongest of the speculative list is Illinois Central, which sold at an advance of 1 per cent. on Saturday's price. United States Treasury notes are firmer. A sale of 12 per cents was made at 102%, and that was bid, and 102% asked at the close. The State stocks are lower, but not pressed for sale. The Ratiroad bonds remain firm mder a steady demand for investmen

There is no change of moment in money matters There is no change of moment in money matters, Choice ahort acceptances are wanted as 6 a 7 per cent., and "gits edge" four and six months paper at 7, 8 and 9 per cent. Call-loans are easy at 6 a 7 per cent. Foreign exchange opens with more firmness for the Boston mail, and the rate on London is 14 per cent. higher. City bankers are holding at 165, and the range of transactions is at 104% a 105. France are still selling at 5.40 though more is asked ast, brings a little over \$100,000 in specie.

The Washington Marine Insurance Co. have deplared their annual statement, from which we learn that the net earnings of the year were \$143,389 53. a cash dividend of 3 per cent. has been declared, also a scrip dividend of 15 per cent. to dealers. We understand that the Baltimore banks will

southern trade is increasing and the movement of goods of various kinds shows a marked increase. South Carolina is in the masket for \$675,000 at per cent. interest. The bonds to be issued in sums

\$50, \$100, and \$500. By the Africa we have received London advices to the 2d instant. In relation to American securities Messr. Buring Bros. & Co. remark :

Messri. Buring Bros. & Co. remark:

In American stocks there has been a slight revival of confidence within the last few days, but without any activity in business or decided improvement in prices. Sales have been made of United States 5's at 8586; of Pennsylvanis 5's certificates at 79%; New York and Erie 3d mortgage 7's bonds, 76a77; of Michigan Central 8's boods at 88; New York Central shares, 7's; Illinois Central shares, 29a27 discount; New York and Erie shares, 30a31. A telegraphic dispatch of the 2d inst. states that ales of Illinois Ceptral shares were made at 25%;

of New York Cont			,
STOCK EXCHA	NGE SAL	ES-F	TRET BOARD.
5000 Trea 12 p.c.	.102% 4	25 Mie	h. Can 5614
70.0 Va. 6	. 76 1	0 M	8. & N. La.g 31%
2000 N. C. Ga		00	do 31 ¥
3 100 do		50	do 31 1/4
19000 Ma. 6a		90 CPI	. B. & Q 72
1000 Hud. 3d M.		00 III.	Cen. R.Sp., 78 %
2000 Mich. C. 8 p.		75	do 79 %
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6000 do	. 64 1	50	do bae 79 %
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100 do	The state of the s	300	40 480 5736
	ECOND 1	BOAR	

STOCK FLUCTUATIONS. This table is derived by comparison of the Fire Board miles each day :

Domestic Markets.

MONDAY, February 18, 1861. FLOUR. &c.—The inquiry for western and state lour, early in the day, was more general, but the dwanced prices demanded for shipping brands shecked business. Trade brands are firm, and in

checked business. Trade brands are firm, and in fair demand. The sales are 10 800 bbls. at \$5 15 a \$520 for superfine state; \$5 32% a \$5 40 for extra state; \$5 45 a \$5 50 for choice; \$5 40 a \$5 55 for low grades of extra western; \$5 55 a \$5 65 for shipping brands of round hope extra Onio, and \$5 75 a \$7 25 for trade brands do.

Canadias flour is firmer, the supply is moderate—sales of 240 bbls. at \$5 35 a \$7 25 for extras.

Southern flour is quite firm, but the business is moderate—the sales are \$1.200 bbls. at \$5 50\$\$7 25 for the better brands.

Rye flour is steady and firm—sales of 181 bbls. at \$3 50.\$4 46.

Corn meal is quiet at \$3 40.\$5 45 for Reader.

Corn meal is quiet at \$3 40a\$3 45 for Brandyine.

Buckwheat flour is firm at \$1 62a\$2 per 100 lbs.

The wheat market is better, but the d

Wine.

Buckwheat flour is firm at \$1 62a\$2 per 100 lbs.

GRAIN. The wheat market is better, but the demand maderate, owing to the extreme prices insisted upon, and a future advance in freights. The arrivals are limited, and a fair inquiry prevails for milling at the close.

Barley is firm and in fair demand for the local trade—sales of 1 300 bush. fair state at Ti Mc.

Barley malt is quiet at \$5a\$0c. cash and time.

Rye is not plenty, and in fair demand—sales of small lots of Jersey at 65c., and State 67a\$0c.

Osts are steady and in fair demand at \$5\% a37c. for Western and Canadian, and \$7a\$3c. for State, the latter rate delivered.

Corn is firm and in good request for the local trade and shipment.

The sales are 77,000 bushels at 62a63\% c. for new Western maixed, at the railroad depot; 65a65c. for do, delivered, and 65\% a58c. for new southern yellow.

Provisions—The pork market is quiet and prices.

pellow.

Provisions.—The pork market is quiet and prices are nominal at 17 for mess and 18 for prime.

Beef is in retail demand and is steady—wiles of 87 bbls at \$5 10a59 15 for repacked mess and \$16a \$10 75 for extre. Prime mess is quiet at \$16.417.

Beef hams are steady at \$16.45; sales of 50 bbls. Paron are inactive at \$4,410 \$c.

Dressed bogs are quiet at \$5,20 \$c for western.

Lard is firm and in fair request—sales of 100 bbls and \$50 at 9% 100 \$c.

Control of the western, and 10% 10% c for city.

and toe at 9% 10c for western, and 10% 10% of for city.

Butter and cheese are quiet.

COPPER—There is very little doing, but prices are quite steady. We hear of small sales Rio at 11% a 18%c; and 75 bags Jamaica at 12%c. cash.

COTYNN.—The market is quiet, but resiner firmer, on a basis of 11% for Bridding Iplands, and 11% do for New Orleans and Terse.

Mozasze.—There is a very moderate demand for New Orleans, at 34 a 36c. Foreign kinds are dull and heavy.

Sucas—Raw continue in very moderate request, at d we have only to notice sales of 39 hhds. Cuba at 5% 5%c. Refined are quiet and unchanged.

Bales at auction this morning of 235 hhds. New Orleans at 4 27% 36 44 per 100 lbs.

Asins—The demand is fair for pots at \$5 06%, and limited for pearls at \$5 13%.

Hows—The market is quiet, and we have no sales to netice.

A very interesting little work has just appeared under the modest title of "Concerning Some Scotch Surnames." From its many curious details and anecdotes we select the following: A Dublin citizen, (I think a dealer in tobacco and snuff) about the end of last century, had lived to a good age and in good repute, under the name of Halfpenny. He throve in trade, and his children prevailed on him in his latter years to change his name, which they thought undignified, and this he did by simply dropping the last letter. He died, and was buried as Mr. Halpen. The fortune of the family did not recede, and the son of our citizen thought proper to renounce retail dealing, and at the same time he looked about for a suphonious change of name. He made no seruple of dropping the unnecessary h, and that being done, to go into the Celtic rage which Sir WALTER SCOTT and the Lady of the Lake had just raised to a great height; and he who had run the streets as little Kenny Halfpenny came out (in full Rob Roy tartan I trust) at the leves of the day as Kansaram MacAllern, the descendant of a hundred kingel Scotch Surname

### THE NEW YORK SUN

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 19, 1861. BOYS AT PRAYER .- At the Juvenile Asylum the other day, an interesting scene was witness ed. Some gentlemen went up from this city to talk and pray with the pupils-300 of whom, as already reported in the Sun, had, at one time, asked for prayer. After a season spent in supplication, led by the visitors. A gentleman said: Now, boys, the eye of God is upon you. You may deceive us-you may deceive yourselves-but God cannot be deceived. He looks upon the heart. If any of you desire the prayers of christians for you, you may manifest it by raising your hands. And, as if by one impulse moved, 450 out of the 600 children requested prayer. These were detained for instruction, while the others were allowed to retire. After some words of counsel, it was said to them by a gentleman presentboys, perhaps some of you would like to prayand 16 of those boys led in prayer, praying earnestly for themselves, and especially fo

these who had gone out and had not asked for A BIBLE CLASS CONVERTED. - A gentleman not long since, according to his own account went to a Superintendant of a Sunday School and asked if he had any class to give to him to instruct. No, said the Superintendant, our classes are all given up to teachers. But here are some large boys, perhaps you could gather a class of them, as a Bible class. The experiment was tried, and resulted in his beginning with a class of three-then more and more, until he got twenty-five-of whom two were pious. All this began five months ago. Now, twenty.two out of the twenty-five have been converted; leaving but one unconverted, beside the two who were professors of religion at the

beginning of the class. THE JOHN STREET PRAYER MEETING. This meeting is flourishing again, and large numbers attend. The notice which is given of the movements of the meeting by the publication of the incidents in the Methodist, has added largely no doubt to the attendance. But a still greater cause is the silent, gentle inflaence of the Holy Spirit. The Spirit seem to pervade all the daily prayer meetings of the

city in an unwonted measure. NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH IN NEWARK .-Meetings have been held every day, for prayer, since near the beginning of the year. In the Sunday School, the last place where the spirit was manifest, there has been a great turning to the Lord among the youth and children, and from 40 to 50 have been hopefully converted. The work is in progress.

ted. The work is in progress.

HUGH MILLER'S ADVICE TO WORKINGMEN.

Read good books, not forgetting the best of all; there is more true philosophy in the Bible than in every work of every sceptic that ever wrote; we should be all miserable creatures without it, and none more miserable than you. COLPORTAGE IN LONDON,-The Society for COLPORTAGE IN LONDON.—The Society for selling Bibles in the metropolis and reading portions of the Word of God in the squares, streets and alleys of London, is now fairly started. It is actually proposed, if the funds can be procured, to keep one hundred carriages well stacked with Bibles of different sorts traversing the immense area over which the city now spreads itself, and upon which a population equal to that of all Wales has settled.

THE EIGHTERNIH ANNUAL REPORT of the Young Man's Mission Society of the Stanton street Baptist church, shows their collection, for the past year, to have been \$1,140 70, which were appropriated to different benevo-

A FREE CHAPEL for public worship has been opened in the First Ward. It is on the corner of State and Bridge streets, fronting the Battery, and directly opposite Castle Garden. Sunday services are held as follows: 10)4 A. M., 3 P. M., and 714 in the evening.

CHINESE POPULAR BENEVOLENCE. - Rev Dr. Wentworth says in a late letter from China—"Wealthy Chinese, who care nothing for Christianity and less for missionaries have contributed over four hundred dollars to the Female Feundling Asylum connected with our Mission in Fuh Chau."

A SUIT THAT WILL NEVER WEAR OUT.—Rev. DANIEL BURGESS, a dissenting minister of London, in the seventeenth century, preaching on the robe of righteousness, said: "If any of you would have a good and cheap suit, you will go to Mammeth Street; if you want a suit for life, you will go to the Court of Chancery; but if you wish for a suit which will last to eternity, you must go to the Lord Jesus Christ, and put on his robe of righteousness."

Book HAWKENG.—At a English charactery.

BOOK HAWKING. - At an English educational BOOK HAWKING.—At an English educational conference which receatly met, the following facts in regard to the popular taste for reading, were submitted. Religious publications were the most popular:—In Penabrokeshire, in 1859, 863 Bibles were sold; in East Sussex, 857 Bibles and 1,732 Prayer-books. The books which find the readiest sale are Oxendon's "Pathway of Safety," Paxton's "Cottage Gardener," Oxendon's "Laboring Man's Book," "The Pilgrim's Progress," "The Earnest Communicant," "Inquire Within," "Johnson's Dictionary," "Nicholl's Help to Reading the Bible;" and af periodicals, the "British Workman" the "Penny Post," "Leisure Hours," "Sunday at Home," and "Churchman's Monthly Penny Manazine." Almost all of these are books of a religious tendency.

tendency. Worshipping the rounds that a clergyman from the country had occasion to exchange pulpits with a distinguished minister of New York. Many members of the congregation having the idea that nobody else could preach a sermon as well as their pastor, when they entered their church and found a stranger occupying his place they turned and went out, and others were on the point of doing so, when the Rewgentleman arose, hymn book in hand, and gravely remarked: All those who came here to worship the Rev. Dr. — will have an opportunity to retire, and these who came to worship the everlasting God will please unite in singing the following hymn."

The benevelence of British Christians is great. The receipts of the various religious societies in Great Britain last year reached the sum of more than six and a quarter milliose of dollars, all from voluntary contributions.

The Mill Girls of Glasgow.—Per-WORSHIPPING THE PREACHER.-There is

dollars, all from voluntary contributions.

The Mill Girls of Glasgow.—Perhaps there is no class of the community among whom the increasing religious earnestness of the last eighteen mouth has produced happier results than among the mill-girls of our city. Any one who has been in the habit of attending revival meetings, whether in the open air or in meetings within doors, must have been struck with the large proportion of this industrious class of our community, who are usually present, especially in the eastern and northern districts of the city. Even during the working-day, it has been very common to see many of those young women snatching a few minutes from their meal hours, and coming in their working-clothes, Bible in hand, to spend what time they can spare in devotional exercise.—Glasgow Guardian.

Lord Brouguam in favor of Concession The following letter, addressed by Lord BROUGHAM to the Birmingham Conference, is

Cannes, (Var.,) Jan. 19, 1861.

My Drar Hill:—I have again to express my great regret at not being able to attend the Conference. You may well believe how deep an interest take in it. There wants some such thing to give one comfort in these times, when such untoward events are, it is to be feared, in progress. The difficulties unhappily interposed by various causes (some of a kiud not easily removed) to the settlement of Italy under a constitutional government, freeing her from the worst tyramy of modern times, and, above all, the adarm felt by all the friends of human improvement at the risk of distunction in America, are maturally uppermost in one's mind at the present time. How much is it to be wished that the contending parties in both Italy and America would take a leaf out of our books, and learn the rejections are used as virtue of compromise and mutual concession! Our constitution is the genuins result of his wisdom. I heartily wish success to the Congregace, and believe me, etc. CANNES, (Var.,) Jan. 19, 1861.

## Facts and Rumor-

Advises from North Carolina to Mr. Kexvent, the head of the Census Bureau, convey the ssurance that the state will pursue a course adverse to the secossion movement. The state convention will contain a majority of Union men. Hon. Grones M. Dallas, American Minister in

London, writes elequent letters to his friends on this side of the Atlantic, deploring the present condition of political affairs in the United States, and expressive of the disgrace which the madness of a ortion of our people, and the pitiable attitude of the Government, has reflected upon the American name. Public men of England in high station condole with him upon the state of his country, and this intended kindness he feels to be a reprosch and humiliation.

On Thursday a rumor prevailed in Charleston lovernor Pick ma that he expected reinforcements n a few days, and notifying the Governor, at the same time, that if the vessel bringing them was fired on, he would return the fire from Fort Sum-

The following is told regarding the appointment of Mr. Dix as Secretary of the Treasury: A comnittee from New York bankers waited on Mr. Bu-CHANAN in December last and stated that ithe Govrnment loan would not be taken unless Secessionist THOMAS was removed and a Union man substituted. Gen. Dix was named for the place, and it was also negotiated that he should be an occupant of the White House. Mr. Dix was appointed Secretary, the loan was taken, and the new Secretary lodges at the Executive mansion. The object of this last requirement is creating much speculation among

the leaders of the seconion movement. The Government has cause to apprehend another loody Indian war in Washington Territory, unless the northern portion of the Noz-Perces reservation be purchased by Congress. Commissioner GREEN-wood has been called on for information, and he stated to Congress that an apprepriation of fifty thousand dollars would enable him to buy near two millions of acres of mineral lands, and preserve the peace. The miners will pour in there in the spring and the Indians threaten extermination.

#### Interesting Correspondence. The following correspondence has been kindly

placed in our hands for publication :

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., }

Robert Anderson, Major U.S.A., Fort Sunter,
Charleston, S. C.: DEAR SIR—Be assured that
your soldier-like and patriotic conduct is appreciated throughout the land. You have honored

ciated throughout the land. You have honored the dag of the nation.

Suffer me to suggest that I should be happy in receiving the autograph of the man who has thus done such honor to himself and to his country. I intrude this request less for myself than for the excellent military company of which I have the honor to be chaplain—the Pawtucket Light Guard, under Col. STRUBEN R. BRUGGES NUMBERING ON hUNDER MENTERS NUMBERING ON HUNDRED MENTERS NUMBERING NUMBERI Pawticket Light Guard, under Col. STRIPHER
R. BUCKLER, numbering one hundred men, all
pledged to stand by "the star-spangled banner."
It will do us good to look upon the uame of the
man who has dared to act in henor of the flag
of the nation.

Please accept the accompanying lines on
"The Flag of Fort Sumter," which were first
read before our company.

read before our company.

I remain yours as a brother in the cause of

FORT SUMTER, S. C., \(\) Fob. 3, 1861.

Rev. Frederic Dentson, Central Falls, R. I.:—
Dear Sir.—Accept my thanks for the patriotic verses you were so kind as to enclose in your flattering and complimentary note of January 28th.

28th.

I feel that praise is not due from my countrymen to me for what I have done, or omitted to
do, but to Him under whese guidance I trust
I have acted.

We are in the midst of troublous times—

We are in the midst of troublous times—times when we must all exercise patience and forbearance towards those who differ from us.

God grant that our beloved Union may, ere long, come from under the cloud which now impends, and that the world shall see every star shining there in perfect beauty.

I am, sir, very truly yours, &c.,

ROBERT ANDERSON,

Major U. S. A.

P. S.—I see that in your preally verses you speak of the playing of "Hail Columbia" when my flag was raised. The men who narrated that event made a mistake. "The Star Spangled Banner" was played at that time.

On Sunday afternoon last, at the close of the On Sunday afternoon last, at the close of the discourse delivered by Rev. Mr. Drinison, paster of the Central Falls Baptist Church, in accordance with a previously expressed wish, the letter of Major Anderson was read by him to the convergence. the congregation.

After the reading of the letter, the whole assembly united in singing the national hymn, to the national tune of "America:"

" My country, 'tis of thee, Sweet land of liberty," &c.

-Pawtucket Gazette.
We find in the Providence Press the following

letter frem Major Anderson:
Fort Sumper, S. C., }
Feb. 9, 1861.

J. B. Chapin, Commissioner Public Schools, J. B. Chapin, Commissioner Public Schools, Providence, R. I.:—Accept my thanks for your letter of the 4th inst., inclosing the interesting address on "Manhood," by the Rev. Dr. Swais, I feel highly complimented by the flattering allusion he makes to me in it. I pray that God, who I believe guided and guarded me in the execution of the act referred to, will still continue his protecting care over me and my little band. The South Carolinians appear to me determined to bring on a collision. I shall continue, by God's blessing, to do all in my power that honor will permit, to prevent it. Perhaps wiser counsels may prevail at Montgomery than have been pursued in this state government. If so, all may yet end well. God great it.

I am, sir, respectfully, Your obedient servant, ROBERT ANDERSON.

The St. Louis News has the following in regard to suffering in Mississippi and diseatisfac-

tion among the people:

"We learn by reliable advices, received from citizens of Mississippi now in St. Louis, that there is extreme dissatisfaction among the people of that state, at the violent coercion of Mississippi into the vortex of secession, by the arbitrary leaders of the movement, and particularly at the refusal of the convention to submit the question of secession to a popular vote. It will be remembered that a very respectable minority of the delegates were elected as 'co-operationista' and opponents of immediate secession. Nevertheless, when the convention met, these 'co-operationists' were dragooned and brow-beaten into an abandonment of their views and the desire of their constituents, and forced, against their own better judgment, by the outside pressure brought to bear on the convention, to vote for the ordinance of secession. In the 'co-operation' counties the dissatisfaction of the people is greatest, though its public and concerted expression is repressed by the terrorism still maintained by the secesionists.

The people were not prepared for the savere ion among the people:

ed by the terrorism still maintained by the secessionists.

The people were not prepared for the severe
trials which secession imposes on them. Their
creps last year were short, and in the counties
bordering on the Alabama line the utmost destitution exists. Planters who generally make
fifty to seventy-five bales of cotton, made, last
year, only ten to twenty; and even this scant
crop cannot be sent to market, on account of
the disturbance of trade. The people, therefore, are in debt, and suffering from want of
the commonest necessities of life. It is not
surprising, then, that they should be discontented at the movement that not only denrived
them of a country and a flag, but which subjects them to the severest privations and hardships, with nothing but the dreary swamp
light of an expensive southern confederacy to
cheer them."

The Virginia Election. The Virginia Rection.

The Richmond Whig publishes the result of the official returns from one hundred and three counties and cities, on the question of referring the action of the Convention to the people. It

Clear majority for reference. . . 30,466

Constitution of the Southern Confederacy. The following changes and additions show the difference between the Constitution of the United States and the Provisional Constitution of the Confederate States.

Taking the former Constitution as the basis, the following are the alterations and amend-ments:

ments:

1st. The Provisional Constitution differs from the other in this: That the Legislative powers of the Provisional Government are vested in the Congress now assembled, and this body exercises all the functions that are exercised by either or both branches of the United States Government.

2nd. The Provisional President holds his office for one year, unless sooner superseded by the establishment of a permanent government.

3rd. Each state is erected into a distinct Judicial District—the Judge kaying all the powers herefore vested in the District and Circuit Courts; and the several District Judges together compose the Supreme Bench—a majority of them constituting a quorum.

quorum.

4th. Wherever the word "Union" occurs in the United States Constitution, the word "Confederacy" is substituted.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ADDITIONS.

1st. The President may velv any separate appropriation, without vetoing the whole bill in which it is contained. it is contained,
2td. The African slave trade is prohibited.
2td. Congress is empowered to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any state not a member of this Confederacy.
4th. All appropriations must be upon the demand of the President, cr heads of departments.

of the President, or heads of departments.

Oxiosaosa.

1st. There is no prohibition on members of Congress holding other effices of honor and emolument under the Provisional Government.

2d. There is no provision for a neutral spot for the location of a seat of Government, or for sites for Forts. Arsemis, and Deckyards. Consequently, there is no reference made to the Territorial powers of the Provisional Government.

3d. The section in the old Constitution in reference to capitation and other direct tax, is omitted; also, the section providing that no tax or duty shall be laid on any exports.

4. The prohibition on States keeping troops or ships of war, in time of peace, is omitted.

5th. The Constitution, being provisional merely, no provision is made for its ratification.

AMENDMENTS

1st. The fugitive stave clause of the old Countitue tion is so amended as to contain the word "slave," and to provide for full compensation in cases of abduction, or feetible rescue, on the part of the State in which such a duction may take place.

2d. C. ragress, by a vote of two-thirds, may at any time, after or amend the C matitution.

1st. The Provisional Government is required to take immediate steps for the settlement of all matters between the States forming it, and their other late confederates of the United States, in relation to the public property and the public debt.

2d. Montgomery is made the temporary seat of Government. 3d. This Constitution is to continue one year, unless altered by a two-thirds vote, or supersoded by a permanent Government.

Letter from a German Boldler in Fort

Letter from a German Soldier in Fort
Sumter.

"Fort Sumter, Feb. 7, 1861.—We expect
to be attacked every day. They have not
quite finished their batteries. They are building one about 1,400 yards from our fort, in
imitation of the iron ships built now in Europe,
so that we shall have a piece of hard work to
destroy it. I expect we shall have an attack
before my letter reaches you. We all think
we shall be able to stand it for about ten days.
They cannot take the fort by assault (sturm)
unless they wish to sacrifice from three to four
thousand lives. It is impossible they should
enter the fort, and they cannot come near
enough to make a breach (breache). They
know it very well, and their plan is to bombard
us till they kill us one after another, or till we
are starved to death.

"But will not the North do anything to assist us, as the Government will not? Why
should we be exposed to starvation and destruction for them, if they will do nothing for
us? My good wife and child are now in New
York. She is going to be comined again, and
we have lost almost all we had, through our
sudden removal. I have too much pride to
apply to any body, but I cannot conceal it
from you. I thank you for your kind promise
to assist her. She will write to you when she
needs you. Even our salary has not been paid
for some time.

"I would
write you more about our situation here, but,
though I write in German, there are enough
traitors among the Germans in Charleston, and
the scamps open our letters. Suffice it to say,
that we are all in excellent spirits and of good
courage, and full of confidence in our commander and officers. We are ready to a man
to show the world that the tragedy of Loonidas can be re-enacted by United States troops. to show the world that the tragedy of Leonidas can be re-enacted by United States troops. the the dogs come, we will receive them as they descree it, and destroy them and their rebellion with one blow. What if 70 United States troops were to whip a whole state?"

Civil War is Abelision. The Raleigh, North Carolina, Standard says that war must follow dissolution; that "it will be impossible for the northwestern and gulf states to avoid war—the navigation of the Mississippi will lead to it."

"If war once breaks out, it will rage in the interior, on our sea coasts, on the high seas, and on our frontiers. Twenty raillions of northern people will at once become our coemies. They will war upon us along a line of three thousand miles from the Atlantic to the Pacific. other labor, will be in a great degree cut off from the markets of the world. The negroes will know, too, that the world. The negroes will know, too, that the war is waged on their second. They will become restless and turbulent. Heavy texes will reaut from these wars. These taxes must be paid mainly out of siave labor. Strong governments will be established, and will bear neavily on the masses. The masses will at leagth rise up and destroy everything in their way. State bonds will be reputated. Banks will break. Widows and orphans will be reduced to beggary. The sword will ware everywhere paramount to all law. The whole world outside the siaveholding states, with slight exceptions, is opposed to slavery; and the whole world, with slave labor thus rendered insceure and comparatively valueless, will take aides with the North against us. The end will be—Abolision!"

In the Alabama House of Representatives, on the 2d inst., the bill legalizing the suspension of the banks being under consideration, Mr. CLITHERALL declared that if he had believed this Legislature would have passed the "stay law" that went through the House yesterday and would acopt the amendment then under consideration, he should have been content to live four years under LINOOLN's administration, however strongly he believed and tent to live four years under Lincoln's administration, however strongly he believed and gloried in the right of secession. At this a hiss was heard. Mr. CLITHERALL remarked that if the person who had hissed him would show himself, he would put his mouth in such a fix as to make him incapable of hissing for a week. Thereupon, GEORG' G. HENRY, of Mobile, stepped forward and said that he it was who hissed. Mr. CLITHERALL then threw an inkstand at him, but the crowd gathering around stepped the matter.

As Illustrious Scente.

In the list of 67 new senators named by Victor Emanuscum may be remarked some of the names most familiar to the students of history, such as Colonza, Sforza, and Gonzaga; others well known to literature and science, such as Detiasparts, the discoverer of several new planets; Professor Mossovers, a distinguished natural philosopher; and Professor Michele Amar, the learned Orientalist; and many political men of high note, as, for instance, Ruggiero Settimo, of the Princes of Fitalla, Dictator of Sicily in 1848; Marquis Gualfick, Marquis Parero, &c. There is also a Professor Orsins among the number, but it is doubtful whether he be a manage of the famous Orsins of 1858 or not.

The Hayes Arctic Expedition.

The Hayes Arctic Expedition.

The many friends of this expedition will be glad to learn that Congress has passed an act, which has received the signature of the President, to authorize the name "United States," patriotically adopted by Dr. Isaac I. Hayes for his exploring schooner. The Philadelphia Gazette, in reporting the above, says—"We should be glad to think that, on the return of personnel where from the frozen zone, they our countrymen from the frozen zone, they will see still flying, with undiminished stars, the flag for the honor of which they are now periling their own lives and fortunes."

THE EVAPORATION from the surface of the American Lakes is estimated at 11,800,000,000,000,000 cubic feet per annum, which accounts for the enormous difference between the large volumes of water which enter the lakes, and the comparatively small quantity which leaves them at Kingara Falls,

PRICE ONE CENT

Criminal. THE DEFALCATIONS of the Louisiana State
Tax Collectors during the last thirty years have
swindled the treasury out of \$356,000.

An indignant roung Laby cowhided the Mayor of Weilsville, Pa., on Weinesday, because he had shown to several persons an anonymous letter, reflecting on her character.

A BECTAL HUSBAND THREW AN AXE at his wife, at Stockten, Mo., on the lst; the woman dodged, and the blow fell on their little child, whose face was split open; the little victim cannot recover. A GRAND HAUL OF PICKPOCKETS WAS made

A GRAND HAUL OF PICKPOCKETS WAS made at Columbus, Ohio, on the visit of the President elect, on Wednesday. On the persons of two of them the police found \$528, besides a quantity of jewelry, &c.

WILLIAM ENGLISH, in a fit of despondency about money matters, cut the throat of his three little children, and then severed his own jugular, in the presence of his wife, on the 14th ult., in Baldwin Co., Ala.

WILLIAM EARLY RECENTLY DECLARED that he would sheet any Dutchman who appeared on the ice, at Cantonville, Md.; on Sunday he put his threat into execution on John Bauke. The wounded man will be a cripple for life.

A RICH HOUSE OWNER in Albany, in collecting his rents, recently attempted liberties with the virtuous wise of one of his tenants; the indignant lady beat him off, and the busband has commenced an action against the rich scoundrel, laying his damages at \$10,000. THERTY CONVICES TRIED TO ESCAPE from jail at San Quentin, Cal., on the 16th ult. The guard opened fire, and the priseners only retreated when 6 were killed and 3 severely

wounded. ALEXANDER GRIFFIN, serving term for murder, rendered efficient assistance to the officers. Two PARSIERS HAVE JUST HAD a novel law-suit at Granger, N. Y. They had steers so much alike that neither knaw "tother from which;" recently, both animals were in the road, and one was killed; which it was had to que determined by the law suit.

MARY BOSTON, WHO HAD GRADUATED AS A Francisco, without paying rent, and defied the landlerd. When the deputy sheriff went to disposees her, the other day she barrie-del room after room, and fired at the officer twice. She

was arrested after a short resistance. A DESPERATE GANG of six burglars made a descent on the village of Flowertown, Pa., on Thursday night. They first broke into a carpenter's shop and stole tools for their operations; they then forced the doors of three dwellings, and got a haul of plunder; in finishing their operations at a dry goods store, they were disturbed by the owner, who fired at them. They returned the fire, and decamped.

They returned the fire, and decamped.

Mr. Conway, Editor of the Los Angeles,
Cal., Southern News published a report on the
4th ult., that his rival Mr. Hamilton, Editor
of the Star, had proposed to a lady, while under the influence of "red eys," and had backed
out next day. Two days after, Hamilton met
his defamer in the street, and cowhided him.
Conway retreated, keeping up a running fire
with his six-shooter. Three shots took effect
in Hamilton's limbs; but the wounds were
not dangerous.

#### not dangerous. Calamities.

A LITTLE CHILD WENT TO A KETTLE of boil-ing water to quench his thirst, at Saratoga, on Thursday; he died in intense agony a few hours after.

A FIERCE WATCH-DOG belonging to HFNRY ONSING, Baltimore, dreadfully lacerated his owner's son on Thursday; one foot was nearly bitten in two.

Mrs. M. Little was nitten by a mad dog. at Bloomingdale, N. J., on the 18th ult, Symptoms of hydrophobia supervened some time ago and she died in horrible agony on Sunday night. A LAND-SLIDE buried three men and two horses, on the Troy and Greenfield R. R., near Shelburne Falls, on Tuesday week. When dug out, the men were unburt, but one horse was dead, and the other died soon after.

self, and sank ex.\_\_\_\_\_ated.

Statistics of the Worcestel, Mast.; Lunatic Asylum for 27 years, ending in Dec. fast, give the following causes of insanity: Epilepsy, 127; fevers, 65; ill health, 695; insolation, 14 (all males); palsy, 62; suppressed eruptions, 9; puerperal, 141; turn of life, 32; injury of head, 52; poison of lead, 2; stroke of lightning, 2; excessive labor, 79; loss of sleep, 5; excessive study, 31; spiritualism, 25; false accusation, 1; domestic troubles, 118 males, 295 females; unhappy marriage, 4 males and 2 females; disappointed ambition, 6 males and 6 females; disappointed ambition, 6 males and 6 females; fright, 32; political excitement, 13 males; religious excitement, 130 males, 166 females; fear of poverty, 30 males and 11 females; fear of poverty, 30 males and 16 females; yealousy, 17 males and 23 females; intemperance, 139 males and 55 females; masturbation, 270.

# Business Items.

THE WHEAT CROP OF MINNESOTA last year sestimated at 8,000,000 bushels. THE MOST VALUABLE CARGO ever brought from China to this port arrived in the ship Phantom, last week. The teas, cassia, and

raw silk, were valued at \$800,000. THE LARGE AMOUNT OF GUNS AND SHELLS recently shipped from the Pittsbursh, Pa., ar-senal, are intended for STEVENS Floating Battery, located at the Narrows, in New York

tons of Cochituate water daily, last year, equal to 97 gallons a day to each inhabitant. The receipt of the city for the water last year were \$334,544, and the expenditure on maintenance and imprevements \$146,304.

THE INFLUX OF SPECIE is so great that the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia is now worked to its utmost capacity. The coinage for February will probably exceed \$9.000.000. From July, last year, \$400.000 have abeen received from Pike's Peak. Mesers. CLARK, GRUBER & Co., have a small mint in operation in Denver city where \$5 and \$10 pieces are coined of various degrees of fineness.

THE WILMINGTON (N. C.) HERALD states that there arrived at that port, one day last week, a dozen vessels from the northwestern counties of that state, leaded with corn to the amount of 20,150 bushels. Between 70,000 and 100,000 bushels have been shipped, the Herald adds, from the same counties to the city of Charleston.

THE RECENT PUBLICATION of unclaim The RECEST PUBLICATION of unclaimed dividends and deposits, in the banking houses of Newark, N. J., has been the means of informing many parties of more us lying to their credit, which they had entirely forgotten. In one case the amount had been lying in one institution for over thirty-two years, the first intimation of it being conveyed to the ewner by the published notice.

lished notice.

GOLD AND SILVER are found in the same quartz together in Utah territory. At one place a ton of ore valued at \$30,000, was found in a "packet" of the lead. At Carson river preparations are made to establish quartz mills in the summer. Coal has also been discovered which premises to be very valuable, since wood is recree at \$10 a cord.

WE COPY THE FOLLOWING from the Rome

WE COPY THE FOLLOWING from the Rome (Ga ) Courier:

"The prospect of an early blockade of the ports of Charleston and Savannah, has already commenced to affect the business relations of the country. Col. Copy has a shipped 100 bales of cotton to New York via Knoxville, Lynchburg, Gordonsville, and Alexandria; thus carrying it nearly twice as far by railroad, and about the same distance by water, as if it were shipped to Savannah er Charleston. Col. Bayard informs us that all his shipments will hereafter be made by this same upper route until the prospects below change. If this change becomes general, it will be a great loss to the Georgia railroads, and the extra freights will come out of the farmers in the cad."

THE GRAVE AND DIGNIFIED Commercial Adverse in the stry freight and profitable to relax occasionally, in these trying times, and indulge in a little pleasantry. The following is from a late number of that paper:

Connorm.—Why is a clergyman near the end of his sermen like a boy who has rent his integuments? Because he's tored his clothes.

KIT CARSON, the farmous hunter, guide and mountaineer, is living at Taos, Now Mexico, as Indian agent to the Ute tribe of Indians; is reported to a wealthy was; his property is estimated to relax occasionally, in these trying times, and indulge in a little pleasantry. The following is from a late number of that paper:

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TERMS CASH IN ADVANCE.

Advertisements—For every FOUR LINES, thirty-two words, or less, one cay, fo cents; two days, fo cents; three days, \$1; six days, \$175. All inste-tions inside, same price each day. Marriages and D Aths, 25 cents for each four lines, Morthly advertisements of four lines, inserted at the convexionse of the office, \$4 for every 24 insertions, Advant sensents received until 10 o'clock, P.M. This stablishment is entirely closed on Sunday.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

THE BERLIN GAZETTE publishes a hostile article on Italy, which is regarded in Germany as an engagement taken by the Prussian Government to assist Austria, should she be attacked in Venetia, even by the Italians alone.

In the Commission APPOINTED by the Prussian Chambers of Representatives to indite the address in reply to the Royal speech, a proposition to insert a paragraph declaring that the consolidation of Italy was in the interest of Europe was lost by a majority of one, only ten against and nine for.

A PAMPHLET BAS APPEARED in Paris enti-tled "Prussia and the Treaties of Vienna." The Emperor is represented as the champion of nationalities, and it gives the King of Prussia to understand that if he does not mind what he is about, France may make war upon him on the Grand Duchy of Posen.

A COFFINACEN LETTER says that public opinion approves in every point the energetic measures of defence which the ministry have ordered by sea and land in resistance to the prefensions of Germany. Denmark has arrived at the last limits of concession. Gunboats are under construction drawing very little water, for the purpose of running up the waters of Germany, so as to cut off all communication by

PRINCE PETRULLA, Ambassador of King FRANCIS II at Vienna, has received an autograph letter from Gaeta, in which the King declares that he intends to fight to the last. It is stated that on Prince Petrulin's demanding at St. Petershurg for what reason M. de Wolkonsky, Russian Minister, had left Gaeta, Prince Gortschakeff replied that the representative of Russia was more useful to Francis II at Rome than at Gaeta.

than at Gaeta.

THE LATEST DISPATCH FROM TURIN relative to the elections is dated the 20th, and says:

'The elections for North Italy are now all known. They secure a large majority to the Government. In Lombardy they are better than they were last year. The Mazzinian party has been completely beaten. The returns from Naples are good. It is calculated that two-thirds of the elected are favorable to the Government. The first news from Sicily is very good. Messina, Syracase and Catania have returned leadere of the Moderate party. Crispi has been defeated at Palermo." Crispi has been defeated at Palerme.

THE MONITEUR ANNOUNCES that a first wareing has been given to the Courrier du Dimensche. The letter of Count Pressony, Minister of the Interior, in explaining the reason for this decision says: I should betray the interests of the state in tolerating discussions on the principle of the Imperial Government, and still less that this principle should be outraged. The Minister adds: I have learnt that M. Grannen, author of the article in question and editor of the Courrier du Dimanche is a foreigner. I am astonished that he should have come here to insult the institutions of France. I have ordered the Prefect of Police to expel him from France.

A Berkin Letter says, the King of Prussia THE MONITEUR ANNOUNCES that a first warn-

A BERLIN LETTER says, the King of Prussia is permitting the old retrogade party to influence him more and more every day. That party is both reactionary and warlike. Every point of the Prussian coast accessible to the Danish fleet is being fortified, and several gusboats were placed on the stocks on the day Gen, DE LA MARMORA arrived at Berlin on a complimentary, and it is said nacific mission.

DE LA MARMORA arrived at Berlin on a complimentary, and it is said pacific mission.

THE "INDEPENDANCE" says General DE LA MARMORA'S mission to Berlin is to reassure Prussia as to the intentions of Piedmond with regard to Germany, to induce her to recognize the possession of Venetia as a necessity for Italy and a danger for Austria and the Germanic Confederation; to make it clear that the two Powers which, the one in Germany and the other in Italy, represent the principles of constitutional liberty, are the soul of the matter of the principles of constitutional liberty, are the soul of the matter of the principles of constitutions of friendship. Also, to show that if these overtures are rejected, Italy will be forced more than ever to unite herself to France and accept all the consequences of that alliance and the obligations it may entail.

THE IMPORTANT CASE OF PATERSON versus

borses, on the Troy and Greenfield R. R., near Shelburne Falls, on Tuesday week. When dug out, the men were unburt, but one horse was dead, and the other died soon after.

A STEAMER STRUCK A SNAG between Cairo and St. Louis on Tuesday, her main steam pipe was perforated, and the steam, rushing through the lower deck, scalded some of the passengers in a dreadful manner. One little girl died from the effects a few hours after.

A MAN WAS FROZEN TO DEATH within sight of his own door in the fearful storm of Thursday night, at Vienna, N. Y. His neighbor, in company with him, tried his best to get him along, but he fell; the other reached home himself, and sank examed.

Statistics of the Worcester, Mass., Lunatic Asylum for 27 years, ending in Dec. last, give the following causes of insanity: Epilepsy, 127; fevers, 65; ill health, 695; insolation, 11 (all males); palsy, 62; suppressed cruptions, 9; puerperal, 141; turn of life, 32; injury of head, 52; poison of load, 2; stroke of lightning, 2; excessive labor, 79; loss of along 6; excessive labor, 79; loss of excessive labor, 79; l

M. Allow, a first-rate advocate, opened case for Prince Naroleox. While speaking most respectfully of Miss Paterson and her family, he affirmed that the facts of the case of the case of the statement found in history, that tore out the statement found in history, that she had said: "If I can be his wife but for an heur, I will run the risk." He also pointed to the facts that the settlements provided for

hour, I will run the risk." He also pointed to the facts that the settlements provided for the possible dissolution of the marriage, thereby indicating a knowledge of the legal objection to the marriage.

After M. Allow concluded, the case was postponed till the 1st of February, for the reply and the speech of the public Minister. The arguments were expected to be brought to a close on that day, and the judgment would probably be given a day or two thereafter.

The Independence Belge provesses to have received confirmation of its statement, that a verbal communication had been made by Prince Metternichto M. Thouvenel, in which Austria declared that she should consider as a case belli with Piedmont, an attack by Gardald in any point whatsoever of the Austrian territory. It is added that Austria expressed the wish to respect Lombardy, and that M. Thouvenel, observed that if, in an eventuality such as that which Prince Metternichted German Federal contingents, France would consider that fact a violation of the principle of non-intervention.

After two years work at the tomb and

AFTER TWO YEARS WORK at the tomb and bouse of NAPOLEON, at St. Helena, they have leen comfortably restored, and an officer of the French engineers, with two aids, has returned to France.

THE CELEBRATED GIRARD HOUSE, in Philadelphia, will be closed on the lat of March, in consequence of the falling off in travel making the concern no longer profitable.

New York and Vermont.

THE MILLEDGRYILLE CORRESPONDENT of the Augusta Chronicle, states that an agent of a Belgian Company is sow on a visit to Gevernor Brows, and that he will negotiate to supply Georgia with any quantity of arms.

Over the House assigned in Pekin to Mr. WARD, the American Ambassador, the Chinese authorities placed the following inscription: "Lent to the American Barbarian Ward, Tribute Bearer."

IT IS SAID THAT THE NEW ENGRAND con-gressional delegation are warmly urging the claims of the Hou. CHARLES F. ADAMS, of Mass., to a seat in Mr. LINCOLN's cabinet as

Foreign Items.

A COPENHAGEN LETTER says that public

M. ALLOW, a first-rate advocate, opened the

Miscellaneous Items.

THERE IS A TREE in Williamstown, Mass., which, standing on the spot where three states join, draws nourishment from Massachusetts, New York and Vermont.

A BILL HAS BEEN INTRODUCED into the Leg-islature, by Mr. BINGHAM, to do away with professional jurors—men who are too lazy to work, and hang around court houses for sake of the pay, and are used as tools by unprincipled lawyers.

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pleasantry. The following is from a late numer of that paper:

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